(d) Mr. Surasastry, Chikballapur taluk.

(*d*) The introduction of the Nandidroog system has been a great hardship as the mamool rates were different.

(2) Messrs. B. Kesaviah and Sitaramiah, Chikmagalur taluk, and Nanjundiah, North Mysore Native Planters' Association, Chikmagalur.

(2) (*a*) Deputy Commissioners may be authorized to employ *Kulawadis* on a pay of not less than Rs. 3 per mensem in malnad villages wherever their services are absolutely found necessary. In the malnad their services are very necessary as there is great mortality among cattle and there is no one to remove the carcases. The houses in the village are all scattered and separated by great distances and they are also getting depopulated.

(*b*) The *Kulavadi* inam lands allowed in some villages are yielding very little; and in some others, even such *Inamtis* are not allowed. Pray that a remuneration of at least Rs. 36 per annum be given to the Kulwadis in each village.

(3) Mr. Puttanna Gowda, Tirthahalli taluk.

(3) As *totis* and *talavars* have not been appointed in several villages, much difficulty is experienced for the speedy execution of Government work. It is prayed that in villages where *totis* and *talavars* do not now exist their appointments may be ordered.

For facilitating Government work in villages it is prayed that *totis* and *talavars* may be appointed to work under patels in all villages.

Totis and *talavars* do not exist in villages which were originally *bechirakh* and are newly populated. As much inconvenience for carrying on Government work occurs without these village servants, it is prayed that *umbli* lands may be set apart for *totis* and *talavars* in such villages and that proper persons be appointed as *totis* and *talavars* and be given the *umbli* lands to make them settle in the village and discharge their duties properly.

Mr. A. Narasimha Iyengar.—It is unnecessary to appoint *Kulawadis* in the Sagar taluk as the kandayam is collected without difficulty.

Reply of Government.—The question is a big one and it is difficult to devise a general remedy. As a preliminary, the Superintendent of Surveys will be requested to carry out a *kulvadi* survey to ascertain in what places, these officials exist, what has become of the inam lands and how they are remunerated.

SUBJECT No. 95.

Increase of the budget allotment for productive irrigational works.

Messrs. A. Ramanna, Yedatore taluk, and Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore City Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Investment for bringing more lands under wet cultivation is an important measure to augment the revenue. The expenditure under the head Irrigation was at one time 13 lakhs and the same has now dwindled to one-half of it, while the Revenue of the State has doubled itself. Hence it is proposed that the expenditure on irrigation may be raised to not less than 15 lakhs and up to one third of the net income derived

from Land Revenue. The difficulty to get water for cultivation is being felt more and more by the ryots. Water is now found at lower depths than before. Serial tanks are not properly maintained. The returns in revenue should not be the only standard for judging the remunerative character of a work. Extension of cultivation leads to increased production of food stuffs and promotes general prosperity. It is not sufficient to carry out merely large projects like the Marikanave. In ancient times every village had its tank and if these tanks are improved, they will benefit the people much more than other costly schemes of agricultural improvement such as, the introduction of oil-engines, etc. After the Cauvery Installation the area under sugarcane cultivation has fallen to one-third of what it was formerly. The price of sugar has risen and the ryots find it impossible to extend this profitable crop, when water-supply is so uncertain.

Mr. Srinivasa Kulakarni.—The Marikanave project has been of great benefit to the Chitaldrug District. It has placed the most arid portion of the State beyond the danger of a famine and has led to the increase of population and general wealth.

Mr. V. Raghavachar.—It is not denied that there are great advantages in large irrigation works such as the Marikanave. But what we want is that equal attention should be paid to smaller works. It is stated that 4 crores of rupees are necessary to construct feeder railways. If this amount is spent in the development of irrigation, the State will be able to derive greater benefit.

Mr. Gubbi Ramanuja Iyengar.—There can be no doubt that in spite of the agitation of the ryots the improvement of tanks is greatly neglected. Why should any contribution be demanded from the ryots? Do they not pay for the use of water? There is now great delay in the execution of projects. Even in cases in which contribution has been partly paid by the ryots, the work is not commenced. There are two important tanks in the Gubbi taluk, the Thippergatte and the Thyaguru tanks, for which we have been repeatedly agitating, and nothing has been done. I may also refer to the Singanhalli tank in the Gubbi taluk.

Mr. Daulat Hanumaiya.—If the repairs to the Woderi tank in the Malvalli taluk is carried out, thousands of acres will be brought under cultivation, but it has been treated as a Famine Relief Work.

Reply of Government.—Government are fully alive to the importance of improving facilities for irrigation and the allotment is increased as much as possible. The

construction of a reservoir at Kannambadi at a cost of 89 lakhs of rupees, which will bring an additional area of 25,000 acres under cultivation, has been sanctioned.

The cases referred to by the members will be enquired into and Government are also anxious that small tanks should be improved.

SUBJECT No. 96.

Reclassification of minor and major tanks.

Mr. Mahalinganna, Hassan taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Tanks having an atchkat of Rs. 300 and above are designated major tanks and their repairs are being undertaken by the Public Works Department, while the minor tanks are dealt with in the Revenue Department. As there is greater facility for doing work in the former department than in the latter, it is prayed that the existing minimum of Rs. 300 be reduced to Rs. 200 so as to bring a larger number of tanks under the category of major tanks. Such reclassification would be of great advantage to the ryots in their agricultural pursuits. The ryots should also be exempted from the liability to contribute.

Reply of Government.—The matter is under the consideration of the Chief Engineer and the Revenue Commissioner. The liability to contribute cannot be dispensed with and consistently with maintaining it, the reduction of the limit of classification will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 97.

(*a*) Annual repairs to tanks and channels.

(*b*) Maintenance work to tanks and channels.

(*a*) Messrs. Ramiah and Daulat Hanumaiya Setty, Malvalli taluk.

(*b*) Mr. Timme Gowda, Bannur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The annual repairs of tanks and channels are not done by the ryots as per standing orders. Tanks and channels are therefore silted up and cannot hold a full supply of water. It is therefore prayed that the annual repairs be done through Government agency and the ryot made to pay a cess of annas 8 per acre towards the cost of such works.

(*b*) The silt-clearing in the nalas is done by ryots and results in friction between big and small land-holders, which impedes the progress of the work. To remedy this defect it was suggested that 2 annas per acre may be levied from ryots and silt-clearing work done by Government. The subject was discussed in the previous Assembly meetings and Government were pleased to reply that orders would be issued. The ryots are prepared to pay the cess in the case of the Malvalli, Marahalli and Bannur tanks and though they have applied to the Deputy Commissioner their prayer has not been sanctioned. As nothing has yet been done in the matter, it is requested that speedy orders may be issued.

Mr. Gubbi Ramanuja Iyengar.—In the case of the Kadaba tank also the application of the ryots to levy a cess in lieu ot their liability to maintain has also been pending for a long time.